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# Open Space and Peace

H. Glazer

Open Space and Peace Symposium

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former United States Undersecretary of State. Unfortunately, a great amount of the information was given with the understanding that the source would not be attributed—a considerable handicap to the serious researcher. This book gives a clear picture of ineffective action due to the enormous pressures placed upon an indecisive leader, Eden, and the contrasting effectiveness of a clear and unrelenting policy established by a pure nationalist, Ben-Gurion. Of particular fascination is the effectiveness of Israeli intrigue, which managed to enlist the anti-Israel, pro-Arab British along with the anti-Arab, pro-Israel French into a secret alliance to support a preventive war by Israel, and then to have the British and French receive most of the blame for the action. Lester Pearson, then Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations and now Prime Minister, played the most significant role in establishing the UNEF, which enabled all parties to withdraw with some face-saving, yet his efforts have received little recognition in the public domain. Mr. Robertson settles that long overdue account and gives considerable insight into the political maneuverings possible within the United Nations Organization. *The Crisis* is recommended for the student who desires to understand better the reasons that this unfortunate incident developed. The casual reader will find this account on a par with the best of the popular mystery novels.

I.N. FRANKLIN

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Open Space and Peace Symposium. Stanford University, 1963.

*Open Space and Peace*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University. Hoover Institution, 1964. 227 p.

An Open Space and Peace Symposium sponsored by Sylvania and the Hoover Institution was held at Stanford University September 1963. The 19 papers on the subject of satellite observation compiled in this volume were presented at this symposium, which consisted of five sessions covering background, technology, implications, implementation, and feasibility. The opening paper by Stefan T. Possony provides a historical perspective of air reconnaissance, beginning with the first observation balloons used by the French revolutionary army in 1794 and ending with the satellite reconnaissance of the present day. The author indulges in a great deal of hindsight to illustrate how air reconnaissance might have changed the course of World Wars I and II and the Korean War and how it could have foiled the attack on Pearl Harbor. The excellent paper by Robert N. Colwell describes the peaceful uses

of satellite photography, discussing limitations and quality of satellite photo images, and having illustrations of a number of simulated satellite photographs. Thereafter are offerings by other participants, providing good descriptions of satellite orbits, vehicles and sensors, and the problems of satellite observation. Professor William R. Kintner of the University of Pennsylvania then discusses peaceful space cooperation between the United States and the U.S.S.R. as it relates to the problem of opening the Soviet system. The essay by Yuan-li Wu considers the interesting possibility of using satellite reconnaissance against mainland China as a means of recording prominent objects which relate to China's economic growth. The problems of neutrals and open space are recounted by Albert R. Hibbs and Russell Rhyne, and the implementation of space programs in concert with various alliance partners is treated by Leon Sloss and John Morse, Jr. Edward E. Smith describes unilateral space observation by the U.S.S.R. and presents a hypothetical analysis of motives and consequences. 'Space Problems for Lawyers' by Allan N. Littman and James F. Kirkham considers legal precedents and contains the record of a dialogue which includes an interesting argument between the advocates of precedent and the advocates of control as governing jurisdiction. Edward Teller then speculates on space exploration and utilization and the test ban. Charles L. Gould, a San Francisco newspaper publisher, editorializes on the conference subject, and the book closes with a discussion of the practicality of UN surveillance. Unfortunately, the absence of a bibliography and the limited number of footnotes, do not allow the reader to dig more deeply into any given area of interest.

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Chair of Physical Sciences

Dommen, Arthur J. *Conflict in Laos*. New York: Praeger, 1964.  
338 p.

The situation in Laos is frequently referred to as a 'can of worms.' Arthur J. Dommen not only tries to clarify this by pointing out the threat in Laos, but, more importantly, he attempts to develop the cause behind the threat. He feels that there are many lessons for the future in the study of our mistakes in Laos. The author traces the buildup of the Pathet Lao forces from a small group of poorly equipped guerrillas supported by North Vietnam, to a well-equipped military force of several thousand. He covers the interplay between the Soviet Union, Red China, North Vietnam, and the United States. This had many confusing and unanticipated